General Grant's Famous Letter in Behalf of

Stanton and Sheridan. The Speaker hid before the House to-day a commu The Speaker faid before the House to-day a commu-nication from General Grant, is closing the correspond-ence relating to the removal of the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War, and also the removal of Generals Sheridan and Sickles. Nearly all the corre-spondence has heretofore been published, but the fol-lowing is the private letter of General Grant to the President, about which so much curiosity has been expressed. [PREVATE/]

HEADQUARTEES ARRIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1867.—His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President-of the United States—Sir:—I take the liberty of addressing you privately on the subject of the conversation we had this morning, feeling as I do the great danger to the welfare of the country should you carry out the designs then expressed. First, On the subject of the displacement of the Scretary of War. His removal cannot be effected against his will, without the consent of the Senate. It is but a short time since the United States Sounte was in session, and why not then have asked for his removal if it was desired?

was in session, and why not then have asked for his removal if it was desired?

It certainly was the sentiment of the legislative branch of the government to place Cabinet ministers beyond the power of Executive removal, and it is pretty well understood that so far as Cabinet ministers are affected by the Tenure of Office bill it was intended especially to protect the Secretary of War, in whom the country felt great confidence. The meaning of the law may be explained away by an astate lawyer, but common sense and the views of loyal people will give to it the effect intended by its framers.

Second. On the subject of the removal of the very able commander of the Fifth Milliary District, let me ask you to consider the effect it would have upon the public. He is universally and deservedly beloved by the people who sustained this government through its trials, and feared by those who would still be the enemies of the government. It fell to the lot of but few men to do as much against an armed enemy as General Sheridan did during the Rebellion; and it is within the scope of but low in this or any other country to do what he has. His civil administration has given equal satisfaction. He has had difficulties to contend with which no other district commander has encountered.

Almost, if not quite from the day he was appointed

encountered.
Almost, if not quite from the day he was appointed Almost, if not calle from the day he was appointed.

District Commander to the present time, the press has given out that he was to be removed, and that the administration was dissatisfied with him. This has emboldened the opponents to the laws of Congress within his command to oppose them in every way in their power, and has rendered necessary measures which otherwise may never have been necessary.

Sary.

In conclusion, allow me to say, as a friend, desiring peace and quiet, and the welfare of the whole country, North and South, that it is, in my opinion, more than the loyal people of the country—I mean those who supported the government during the great Rebellion—will quietly submit to, to see the very man of all others who they have expressed confidence in, removed. I would not have taken the liberty of addressing the Exemitive of the United States thus, but for the conversation on the subject alluded to in this for the conversation on the subject alluded to in this letter, and from a sense of duty, and feeling that I know I am right in this matter.

With great respect, your obedient servant, (Singer)

With great respect, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

L. S. Grawr, General.

Among the papers is a letter to General Grant from Major-General Sheridan, dated New Orleans, January 25, 1867, in relation to matters in Texas, and particularly referring to the condition of Union men and freedmen in different parts of the State, which he says is truly horrible. He says the government is denounced freedmen are shot, and Union men are persecuted, if they have the temerity to express their opinions. This letter General Grant, under date of Headquarters Armies of the United States, January 29, 1867, Indorsed as follows:

"Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War," Attention is invited to that portion of the within communication which refers to the condition of Union men and freedmen in Texas, and to the powerlessness of the military, in the present state of affairs, to afford them protection. Even the moral effect of the presence of troops is passing away, and a few days ago a squad of soldiers on duty was fred on by citizens in Brownsville. In my opinion, the great number of marders of Union men and freedmen in Texas, are not only, as a rule, unpunished, but uninvestigated, and constitute practically a state of insurrection and he

not only, as a rule, unpunished, but uninvestigated, and constitute practically a state of insurrection, and believing it to be the province and duty of every good government to afford protection to the lives, liberty and property of her citizens, I would recommend the declaration of martial law in Texas to secure these

ends. The necessity for governing any portion of our territory by martial law is to be deplored.

If resorted to, it should be limited in its authority and should leave all local authorities and civil tribunals free and unrestricted, until they prove their inefficiency on unwillingness to perform their duties. Martial law would give security or comparatively so. Martial law would give security, or comparatively so or political opinions, and could be continued until society was capable of protecting itself, or until the State is restored to its full relations with the Union. The application of martial law to one of these States would be a warning to all, and, if necessary, can be extended to all. extended to all. U. S. GRANT, General,

Report of the Senate Finance Committee. Report of the Senate Finance Committee.

The Senate Committee on Finance, in the report made to-day, remark it should be the effort of Congress not merely to declare and obey the existing law, but to adopt a comprehensive policy that will preserve the public faith, restore confidence to the people and stability to our business interests, and yet will appeal to the sense of justice of the people, if it is unhappily drawn into the arena of party politics. Financial matters ought not to be in any sense partisan, but they may become so unless Congress can adopt a policy meeting all the requisites named. The contest on these most delicate and difficult questions may be transferred to the business where the heat of party transferred to the hustings, where the heat of party strife may lead to dangerous results.

strice may lead to dangerous results.

The committee examine at length the provisions of the bill, state the condition of the public debt, and then, taking jup the question as to whether the 5-20 bonds are redeemable in any other money than the coin of the United States, say the daties on imported goods and interest on the public debt are by law excepted from the legal tender clause. This implies that the principle of the debt is not excepted. The construction drawn from the payment of previous loans in gold is answered by the fact that the act under which these bonds were issued expressly declares that a note shall be lawful money as well as gold, and shall be receivable in payment of the public debt.

The argument that a construction was put upon the law by the agents of the United States is answered by the fact that this was not a mutual construction, recognized by both parties as a part of the contract, but was rather an opinion based upon a supposition of a

cognized by both parties as a part of the contract, but
was rather an opinion based upon a supposition of a
state of facts which, when the nive years expired, did
not actually exist. It is clear that if the bonds are
payable, when due, in legal tenders, they are redeemable after five years from the date, in the same kind of
money. The word "payable" imports a duty or obligation which must be performed at the time stipulated.
The "redeemable" implies a discretionary power,
which may or may not be exercised. But the same
kind of money in the same mode tendered will redeem kind of money in the same mode tendered will redeem a note or pay a note. The committee have deemed their duty to present the argument in favor of redee

their duty to present the argument in favor of redeeming the bonds in legal tender notes, for it caunot be concealed that this construction has been adopted by many who disclaim all purpose to evade the public engagements; still the admitted fact remains that these bonds were generally taken upon the supposition that they would be paid in coin, that this was expressly declared by the authorized agents of the government in negotiating the loan.

That such declaration must have been known by Congress and was not negatived; that it was sanctioned by three successive Secretaries of the Treasury; that upon the failth of it the bonds have been continually higher in market value than the notes, and that a public sentiment, both in this country and in Entrope, would regard it as a breach of public faith—public credit is so sensitive a quality that time caunot restore it when impaired. It is better far to forego a doubtful privilege ft, in the judgment of impartial men, we have no right to exercise it; but the doubt should be promptly removed. The discussion of the question manifestly impairs the public credit, and until it is gettled no new loan can be negotiated.

The public mind becomes accustomed to the idea of remailston, and the wildest achemes of paper money,

Bettled no new loan can be negotiated.

The public mind becomes accustomed to the idea of repudiation, and the wildest schemes of paper money, worthy of the days of George Law, poison the fountains of public and private credit.

It has, the committee say, been proposed by Congress, by joint resolution, to declare that the 5-20 bonds are redeemable only in gold. This, instead of settling the question, will only create divisions and parties, and the resolution, when passed, will be subject to agitation and repeal. These considerations induce the committee, without deciding the question, to propose a substitution of new bonds, clear and explicit in their terms, for the 5-20 bonds as they become redeemable.

This exchange must depend upon the voluntary consent of the holder; but it is believed that the great body of them will readily make the exchange, and that the government will be able to sell the now and that the government will be able to sell the new bonds at a rate that will redeem or purchase an equal amount of the 5-29 bonds. It is the manifest interest of the bondholder, as well as of the tax-payer, to have his right clearly defined, and that Congress, after full consideration, should so settle them that they will not be affected by any uncertainty as to the manner of their payment. If this exchange is refused by the bondholders, it will be time enough to determine whether, by the condition of his bond, he may not be paid in lawful money.

The plan proposed established the maximum of currency at the amount fixed by law, and may be diminished by payment for taxes and its conversion into bonds. These processes would, it is believed, rapidly restore our currency to the standard of gold without

the severe disturbance and uncertainty caused by the present system. When the restored credit of the go-vernment advances the market value of our bonds to

the gold standard, specie payments may be resumed and maintained.

This plan is in accordance with the uniform practice of our government prior to Jaiy 1, 1863, and of Great Britain during the long period of the suspension of specie payments from 1797 to 1893. The bolder of the paper money paid out was allowed at any time to control that a bond or annuity. The notes forced upon the people during a suspension of specie payments were never allowed to be of less value than other secretics held by applied to the control of the paper.

were never allowed to be of tees value than other se-curities held by public creditors.

The committee are of the opinion the time is not distant when it will become the duty of Congress to repeal so much of existing laws as make the United States notes a legal tender in payment of douts either public or private. This provision was adopted with extreme reluctance, and under the pressure of over-

extreme reluctance, and under the pressure of ever-whelming necessity.

The committee having stated their views upon the different propositions of the bill, add that they do not consider this measure as embracing all the financial measures demanded by the public luterest, but they present it in the hope that it may not be embarrassed by other financial problems now exciting general dis-

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE SCHOOL LOAN OF ONE MILLION .- A communication was sent to Councils on Thursday, from the Board of School Controllers, inclosing a statement showing the expenditures made out of the \$1,000,000 senool loan, passed December 1, 1864, the location of houses, amount paid for their construction, ground rents, etc.:-

Sections.	Locat'n of Sch'l House.	Amounts paid.	Appropriat'n to Section	Purchase of Lots.	Annual Ground Benta.
1	Morris street	\$15,593.67	\$10,000	33X44444	\$100
Linni	Ninth and Tasker.	15,059 15		*******	280
2	Carpenter street	27,974106	89,000	*******	termines.
Symme	12th and Fitzwater	13,530 62 11,478-04	3-,000	\$12:0	8040
5			\$5,000 55,000	10111000	599
6	Crown and Race	12 900*06	30,000	******	******
7	17th and Pine	17,681 90	63,000	8166	1190
8	Locust street	48,000,00	48,000	********	1372
9	Nineteenth street.	23,073:17	40 009	********	2736
10,	Cherry street		25,400		3892
11	Bre ok street		29,000	4500	****
12	Dillwyn street	7,707-20	34,660	*******	600
Banner	Sixth and Contes	32,837.60	58,000	********	800
11,,,,,,,	Melon street	12,279 32	50,000	******	991
11,	Coates strebt	4,911.99	********	*******	ABBRETER
14	Wood street	8,855 82		********	201
15	22d and Brown	13,078 99	60,000	*******	eretery)
16 16	4th above George.	10,214.01	20 00	*********	69.
17.,	ten above George.	10,412.03	45,000	1254	730
18	Marlborough st	18,453 00	25,000	*********	301
19	Huntingdon st	100,100,000	20,000	AAGGERGG	600
19	Fourth street,	10,377 61	***********	*******	900
00	7th and Norris	17,610,00	70,000		********
(4)	26: h street	11,820100	*******	********	360
90	20th street	20,500 28		********	460
20	Mervine street	15 000 00	******	*******	
-	E, of Schuylkiil	15,225'40	23,000	*******	100
22	Centre street	10,000 00	11,000		*******
23	Mechanicaville	2,580.00	14,000	*******	27
Address of	Moreland	3,990,00	******	******	********
23	White Hall	1,845 00	*********	A TORS	*******
24	Hestonville	25,030*00	62 000	4,500	120
25	Bridesburg	8,531 87	23,900	Tremes.	90
25,	Frankford	5,083 74	277440 177777	5,000	42
26	17th and Christian	**********	12,000	SEATORY.	643
27	Ludlow street	15,864 Ge	***********	*******	800
	mburse City Trea-		40.00		-22
Bure	Y	************	49,005	*******	********
Conti	ngencies	7,035 56	15,692	*******	

MEETING OF COMMON COUNCIL.-A Special Meeting of Common Council was held yester-

terday afternoon.

A communication was presented by Mr. Marcer from Judges Brewster and Thayer, in reference to the heating apparatus of the District Court room, complaining that the room was so cold that the Court could not be held. Re-ferred to the Special Committee on Fire.

The ordinance appropriating \$40,000 to the Park Commissioners for 1868 was taken up.

Mr. Hancock moved to strike out \$40,000 and insert \$20,000. A motion was made to amend by making the

The amendments were voted down, and the

ordinance was passed as reported.

The ordinance making an appropriation of \$359,700 to the Department of Water for 1868 was considered in Committee of the Whole, nd amendments increasing the appropriation \$19,300 were adopted. The bill as amended was

reported to the Chamber.

A motion was made to reduce the Item of \$12,000, for coal for Delaware Works, to \$9000, out no quorum voting a call of the house was demanded, when the Chair decided that twentyseven members were present. The vote was again taken upon the amendment, when only twenty-six members answered. No quorum The roll was again called, when twenty-seven, a quorum, answered. The vote was again taken, and no quorum answering, the foll was again called, and the Chamber adjourned.

A VETERAN SABBATH SCHOOL .- Last evening. with exercises of exceeding interest, was cele brated the fifty-seventh anniversary of the Taird Baptist Church of Philadelphia, in Second street opposite German. The church was decorated for the occasion in a handsome manner, the platform and gallery fronts being handsomely testcomed with the symbol of civil liberty—the flag of our Union. The paster, Rev. J. H. Peters, ex-Governor Pollock, and Rev. Mr. Cooper, the much beloved minister of the Berean Baptist Church, conducted the exercises. The scene was especially cheerful, and to look upon the bright and happy faces of some four hundred children, singing the songs of Zion, must have been gratifying to the large assemblage present. The vocal music of this church is somewhat celebrated. The children are trained in it by Mr. Edward G. Kingeland, as a pure labor of love, and in all the lower part of the city there is no church in which a greater num-

ber of fine juvenile voices is to be found. The school, as we learn from the annual report, has an average attendance of four hundred pupils. Its library is a good one, and it owns a fine parlor organ. The children themselves have contributed \$500 during the past year for charitable purposes. The addresses ast night were of special interest, and very decided gratitude was expressed to Governor Pollock for his presence, and to Rev. Mr. Cooper, of the Berean Church, who came so long a listance to the aid of his fellow laborer, Rev.

A STATED MEETING OF THE HORTICULTURAL ocrary was held last night, in the basement of the Horticultural Hall. The attendance was quite good, and the display of flowers, fruits, and vegetables was large and very fine, there being baskets of the richest and most fragrant flowers, and piles of vegetables, each one being a marvel in itself, and plates of inscious looking fruit. The meeting was called to order at half past 8 o'clock. Thomas B. James pre-sided. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The various committees reported as follows:— Committee on Fruit awarded the premium for the best six varieties of pears to Mrs. Loughlin layorably noticed three specimens offered Mrs. Baxter; Committee on Vegetables awarded the first premium for the best six stalks of celery and the best six heads of lettuce to Gilbert Hewster; for the best of three varieties of potatoes (the Early Goodrich, Carter and Casco) to Anthony Felton, and gave great credit to the same gentleman for his fine display of vegetables; Committee on Plants and Flowers awarded the premiums for the best table design, basket of cut flowers, hauging basket, and the special premium for the hauging basket of plants, to D. McQueen. After reading some other reports, touching upon the progress of the Society, which was stated to be in the highest degree successful, the meeting adjourned.

THE ELECTION OF ASSISTANT ENGINEER .- An election for Assistant Engineer of the Fire Depariment took place last evening, but up to a late hour the exact vote was not ascertained. ugh information was secured, however, to render it safe in assuming that James Pollock, of the Harmony Engine, was the successful

FIRE IN THE SIXTH WARD.-Last evening, about a quarter before 6 o'clock, a fire broke out in a large building at the corner of Front and New streets. The building, numbered 244 and 246 North Front street, is four stories in height. Adjoining on the north, No. 248, is a two-storied structure, and in the rear of it is a four-storied building connected with the corner tracture. The buildings belong to Howard Worrell, who has a large spice and drug mill in

Worrell, who has a large spice and drug mill in the basement and first story of Nos. 244 and 246, and in the basement, first, and second stories of the large building in the rear of No. 248."

Mesers. Aub, Hackenburg & Co., manufacturers of sewing silk, occupy the second, third, and fourth stories of the corner building, and the third story of the rear building. W. J. Gerdon, machinist, occupies the first floor of No. 248, and Mesers. Brauer & Brucckmann, cork manufacturers, have an office and storeroom in the second story of No. 248, and have their manufacturery in the fourth story of the rear building. All the parties used valuable machinery and had heavy stocks on hand.

The fire broke out in the cork factory, in the fourth story of the rear building, and was

fourth story of the rear building, and was caused by the explosion of a coal oil lamp. The flames were contined to that room, and con-siderable damage was done to the machinery for cutting cork, and the large stock of cork finished and in process of manufacture. The other occupants suffered severely by the water which was necessarily thrown into the building. The total loss by fire, water and smoke will probably reach \$10,000, which is fully covered by insurance in city and Eastern com-

CHARGE OF INTERPERING WITH A UNITED STATES OFFICER, -Before United States Commissioner Phillips yesterday, William Rose and Samuel McLaughlin had a hearing on the charge of resisting United States officers in the dis-charge of their duty.

John McNulty testified that the distillery at

Twenty-fourth and Master streets was selzed by Deputy Collector Knesss, for an alleged violation of the Revenue law, and that he was placed there as a watchman. Some time after he was taken away by a police officer, who conducted him to an Alderman's office, where, on complant of the alleged owner of the distillery, he was bound over for being at the place without anthority. Collector Dichl was informed of these proceedings, and when Deputy Marshal Sharkey went up with a writ to attach the dis-tillery, he was resisted, and the witness McNulty also, who got access to the place by climbing a fence and into a window; and the Deputy Marshal broke a door open to effect an entrance. Rose and McLaughlin were bound over to appear at the next term of the Court.

AMUSEMENTS.

Anoruen full and fashionable audience attended the Academy of Music to witness Norma. M'me La Grange and Massimiliani were especially fine in their parts, as usual, and we think the latter has improved his fine robust tenor voice. This evening, Donizetti's popular opera La Favorita will be presented, with a fine cast, including Miss Adelaide Phillips and Signor Brignoli.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.-Mad'lle Fanny Janauschek appeared in Adrienne Lecouvreur last night, to a fair audience. To night, Leak the Forsolen will be played under the European title of Deborah. In this powerful tragedy Janauschek is especially praised by all of the critics who have witnessed her performance of

the role.
To-morrow (Thursday) evening, Januarchek appears in Goethe's famous tragic play of Eg-

ARCH STREET THEATRE .- Mr. Edwin Adams appears in a great bill this evening. He enacts "Claude" in the Lady of Lyons and "William" in Biack-Eyed Susan, supported by Miss Lizzie Price, Mrs. Walcot, Mr. Mackay, and the whole company. Next week Ours will be revived.

Mr. John Prougham is still playing his new piece, the Lottery of Life to tull houses. It might run for a month yet, but we are told that this is positively the last week of the satire. EPH HORN and the new grand ballet of Zozo

are both extremely popular at the New American. THE LITTLE FOLKS will be glad to learn that the great Hanion Brothers will perform all next week at the Academy of Music. They have a

full pantomimic troupe to assist them. Two new burlesques are to be given this evening at the New Philadelphia Opera House, on Seventh street, below Arch.

CARL SENTZ'S MATINEE of to-morrow afternoon offers the attraction of two splendld works of art, viz., Haydn's Savoyard Symphony and Men-delssohn's Concerto in G Minor, the latter to be performed by Mr. Thunder, who produced such an effect in it at the Mendelssohn Society's Con-There are also Waltzes, Quadrilles, etc., of a lighter character, to be given.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA-THIS DAY, PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE N. TATHAM, ANDREW WHEE ER, D. C. MCCAWMON,

CLEARED YESTERDAY.
Steamship Saxon, Matthews, Boston, H. Winsor&Co.
Barque Alexander, Almielt, Gibraltar for orders,
Workman & Co.
Brig O. C. Ciary, Bryant, Neevitas, Isaac Hough&Co.
Schr Sarab Watson, Smith, Trinidad, S. & W. Welsh,
St'r Diamond State, Robinson, Baltimore, J. D. Ruon,
St'r W. Whilidin, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruon,

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Phifadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Barque John Bouiton, Lindsay, 83 days from Rio Janeira, with coffee to John Dallett & Co. Lett ship Westmoreland, Hammond, hence, discharging. Experienced very bolsterous weather from iat, 22 N., long, 70 W.; spilt sails, etc. long, 70 W.; split sails, etc.

WENT TO BEA.

Mr. Jeremiah Eldringe, pilot, reports the following vessels as having gone to sea on Monday morning:—
Barques J. H. Pearson, for Gibraltar; Sam Shepherd, for St. Jago; Thomas, for Cardenas; briga Carl Ludwig, for Genca, and A. Milliken, for Clenfuegos,

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange,
LEWES, Del., Dec. 15.—The N.E. gale and snow storm
of the 12th prevailed without doing any considerable
demage to the shipping, as far as heard from. The
schr J. T. Hoyt, from Philadelphia for Washington,
with coal, parted her chains on Thursday night and
is ashore near the Lighthouse, high and dry at low
water; crew asfe. with coal, parted her chains on Thursday night and is ashore near the Lighthouse, high and dry at low water; crew asfe.

The following vessels remain at the Breakwater, viz.—Barque Thomas, from Philadelphia for Cardenas; brigs A. Milliken. do. for Clenfuegos; Delopea do. for Bremen; C. V. Williams, from Charleston for Philadelphia; Daisy, 90 days from Liverpool for do., with loss of two seamen overboard and crew badly frosted; also, schra B. H. Joues, from Jacksonville for New York; Mary Mankin, from Sorrano via Key West for do. (bad heavy, weather and head winds almost the entire passage); E. T. Smith, from Wilmington, N.C., for do. (bas siern badly damaged by collision with a vessel in the harbor, will proceed to Philadelphia for repairs); G. W. Willey, from Drawbridge, Del., for New York; Cerio Gordo, from Lanesvite for Philadelphia (teaking badly, has been supplied with extra crew and will proceed); Eva May, from Philadelphia for Boston; W. Seaver, from Jersey City for Virginia; W. A. Vall, from Baltimore for Brookhaven; Charles Comery, from Philadelphia for Boston; W. Seaver, from Jersey City for Virginia; W. A. Vall, from Baltimore for Brookhaven; Charles Comery, from Charleston for New York (ahort of coal, and is being supplied); and steamer — Terry.

Wind NE.

MERIORANDA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Sameset, Greenleaf, hence ad Oct. for San Francisco, was spoken ad uit, lat. 15 N., long. 35.

Ship Sanspared, McAlpine, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was off Foint Lynas 9 P. M. 29th uit.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Boston 15th inst.

Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Barque Wavelet, Britton, hence, in the river, Aut-

verp 2d lost

Barque Jennie, Brandes, hence, at Antwerp 29th ult,

Barque Fréduces, Borahund, hence, in the river,

antwerp, 2d lost.

Barque Bessie Simpson, Murchie, hence for Ant
verp was in the Downs 2d lost, where she rode out

he rate. Barque Bessie Simpson, Murchie, hence for Antwerp, was in the Downs 2d inst., where she rode out the gale.

Barque Royalist, Tucker, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Portland 3d inst.

Schrs V. Sharp, Sharp, and C. E. Jackson, Jeffries, hence, at Boston 18th inst.

Schr M. G. Farr, Maloy, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bosion 18th inst.

Bicemer Norfolk, Vance, from Richmond, at Norfolk 18th inst.

Bicamer May flower, hence, at Alexandria 18th inst., and sailed for Georgetown, D. C.

Bicamer New York, Jones, for Philadelphia, sailed from Alexandria 18th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS HOW TO ASCRETAIN WHEN A HUBBICANE OR C. ist-The indications of a hurricane or cyclone are ourfold and they are all easy of recognition. They

int—The indications of a hurricane or cyclone are fourfold and they are all easy of recognition. They consist of—

First—A falling barometer.

Secondly—Threatening aspect of the weather and the appearance of the beavens.

Thirdly—A heavy swell of the sea, even far heavier than is due to the existing wind or to the one which has recently existed about the ship.

Fourthly—A wind increasing in violence.

Whenever or wherever all these indications are found to occur simultaneously (but as a general rule not otherwise), one may well take it for granted that a storm of this sort (a cyclone) is impending; that in fact he is aircady in contact with its outer margin, and that it is time for him to immediately prepare and direct his ship accordingly.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERM.

26—It in this hemisphere the first thing that is to be done is to bring the ship by the wind on the starboard tack, shorten sail, deaden her way as much as possible, then determine carriculty by the compass how the wind veers, or whether it veers at all. (The wind of a hurricane being always grating, an hour or so at the most will, in all probability, he quite long enough to accomplish this purpose.)

36—It the wind be found to veer, by compass, from left to right, or to hav! (as the veering of the wind from left to right is technically called), then keep the ship by the wind, or a little free, however much the wind may change to the right, until the barometer begins to rise and the wind itself cease in violence (there need be no apprehension of the wind shifting in any other direction than to the right, with the ship situated and acting like the one in point.

the wind shifting in any other direction than to the right, with the ship situated and acting like the one in point).

4th—If the wind by found by compass to veer from right to left or to back (as the veering of the wind in this case is technically called), then run the ship off at once with the wind on the starboard quarter, note immediately the course that has to be steered to do so, and stick to that very course, no matter how much the wind may change to the left, as long as need be, or you can, owing to the vicinity of the land, or until the barometer begins to rise and the wind to cease in violence. A ship situated and acting like this case now in view will always find the wind to back.

5th—If the wind be found by compass not to veer at all, to remain steady at one particular quarter, then run the ship off at once (vicinity of land permitting), with the wind well aft on the starboard quarter, say so as to bring the wind within being two points dead aft; note immediately a course to be steered to do so, and stick to this very course, no matter how much the wind may change to the left, until the barometer begins to rise and the wind to cease in violence. A ship situated and acting like this now in view will, like the one last mentioned, always find the wind to back, and either of them may, by doing as directed, readily run herself into a gloriously fair wind, and thus turn the storm to a great advantage.

6th—In each of the before-mentioned (three) cases the ship, after following out the directions prescribed, finding the barometer to rise and the wind to cease in violence, may then be kept with the wind abeam on the starboard tack, irrespective of the direction which it may blow. No great while will now elasse before the centre or vortex will have completely ended, and in each of these cases, too. By adhering closely to these directions, a fair wind and fine weather may be confidently expected in a large majority of instances.

STANCES.
WINDS ENCOUNTERED IN NORTHERN HEMISPHERE,

WINDS SE.

If it veer to east steer North or N. NW.

It it veer to south steer by the wind, starboard tack,

If it veer not at all steer N. NW. or NW.

WINDS SE, BY E.

If it veer to the east steer N, by W, or NW, by N.

It it veer to the south steer by the wind, starboard tack.
If it veer not at all steer NW, by N. or NW, by W. WINDS E. SE.

If it veer to the east steer N. NW, or NW,

If it yeer to the south steer by the wind, starboard

If it veer not at all steer NW. or W. NW. If it veer to the east steer NW, by N. or NW. by W.
If it veer to the south steer by the wind, starboar tack. If it veer not at all steer NW, by W, or W, by N,

WINDS EAST.

If it veer to the northward steer NW. or W. NW.

If it veer to the south steer by the wind, starboard tack.
WINDS E. NE.
If it yeer to the northward steer NW, by W. or W.

by N.
If it veer to the southward steer by the wind, starboard tack.

If it yeer not at all steer W. or W. SW.

WINDS NE, BY E.

If it veer to the northward steer W. by NW.

If it veer to the east steer by the wind starboard tack,

If it veer not at all steer W. by S. or SW. by W.

WINDS NE.

If it veer to the northward steer W., W.SW.

If it veer to the east steer by the wind, starboard tack

If it veer not at all steer W. SW. or SW.

If it veer not at all steer W. SW. or SW.

WINDS NE. BY N.

If it veer to the northward steer W. by S., SW. by W.

If it veer to the caststeer by the wind, starboard tack.

If it veer not at all steer SW. by W. to SW. by S.

WINDS N. NE

If it veer to the eastward steer W. SW. to SW.

If it veer to the eastward steer by the wind, starboard tack.

If it veer not at all steer SW., S. SW.

WINDS N. BY E.

If it veer to the northward steer SW. by W. to SW.

by S.

If it veer to the east steer by the wind, starboard tack, it it veer not at all steer SW. by S. SW. WINDS NORTH.
If it veer to the eastward steer SW., S. SW.

I it yeer to the westward steer by the wind, starboard tack,
If it veer not at all steer S. SW. or S.
The first of any two courses given is generally the preferable one, but the second may be steered with

SAAC B. EVANS, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,

Naval Stores and Soaps NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE, PHILAT WAPHIA.

CLOTHING. ONE PRICE ONLY.

JONES'

OLD ESTABLISHED

ONE FRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 604 MARKET St., ABOVE SIXTH,

For style, durability, and excellence o workmanship, our goods cannot be excelled. Particular attention paid to customer work, and a perfect fit guaran-

PROPOSALS.

DROPOSALS FOR FORAGE. Sealed proposals will be received at this Office until SATUHDAY, December 21, 1867, for supplying this Depot with the following quantity of forage, viz.:—

The cats to be sound, free from dirt or chaff, and put up in good, strong sacks of not less than two (2) or more than four (4) busies per sack. The hay to be sound, free from dirt and weeds, and well baled, The whole to be subject to such inspection as may be directed. directed.

Delivery to commence within ten (10) days after the contract is awarded, and to be delivered at such times ned in such quantities as may be designated. Proposals to be in duplicate, and endorsed by sureties, as usual.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids, or select such parts of bids as may be for the best interest of the service.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for the Delivery of Forage," and addressed to the understand

aigned.

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General R. Saxton,
Chief Quartermaster Third Military District,
GEORGE E. ALDEN,
12 18 68 Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

GARDNER & FLEMING. COACH MAKERS.

NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET. New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Par tionlar attention paid to repairing 5 30 3 m

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTA-

TION.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMAPTER.

FORT LEAVEN WORTH, KAPRAS, NOV. 15, 1887.]

Seated proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. the 11th o' January, 1888, for the tramportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1888, and ending March 31, 1899, on the following routes:

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Harker, Kabsas, Fort Hays, Kansas, and any other point or points that maybe designated by the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, on the Union Pacific Ralizoad, E. D., to any places that may be designated by the shipping officer, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of intitude 20 degrees North, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other points on the route to that depot,

ROUTE NO. 3.

Territory, and to any other points on the route to that depot.

ROUTE NO, 3.

From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees.

From such point as may be designated on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, southwest Branch of Missouri Pacific Railroad, or the Union Pacific Railroad, E. B., to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, or such other point as may be established as the military depot in that Territory.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 2, 29,500,500 pounds; on Route No. 5, 2000,600 pounds.

not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 5, 5,000,000 pounds.

Propesals will be made for each route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which, they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1895, and ending March 31, 1895.

Bidders will give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand (\$10,000 dollars, duly excepted by two or more responsible persons, in legal form and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, it will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bloder must be present at the opening of the proposals, or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:—

On Route No. 2, \$100,000.

On Route No. 3, \$100,000.

Satisfactory evicence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. "2," "3," or "5," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor or sach route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day "7 April, 1868, and must have a place of business of agency at which he may be communicated with readily. For Route No. 2 at Fort Harker, and such other points on the railroad as may be designated as the starting point of the route; for Route No. 5 at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered int

L. C. EASTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General, C. Q. M. Dep't of the Missouri. 12 8 tJ11

H EADQUARTERS DEPOT OF THE PLATTE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTRE'S OFFICE, OMAHA, Neb., November 20, 1867, PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION. PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.—
Scaled Proposals will be received at this office until

2 M. on THURSDAY, the 2d day of January, 1863.
for the transportation of Military Supplies during
the year commencing April 1, 1865, and ending March

31, 1869, on Route No. 1, from Cheyenne, Dakota, or
such other points as may be determined upon during
the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific
Raliroad, west of Cheyenne, to such posts or
depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 47 degrees, in the
Territory of Dakota, west of longitude 101 degrees, in
the Territory of Idabo, east of longitude 114 degrees,
and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of
latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver

the weight to be transported during the year on

The weight to be transported during the year on Route No. 1 will not exceed twenty-five million Route No. 1 will not exceed twenty-five million (25,000,000) pounds.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1865, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full; as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand (\$10,000) dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, legally executed and properlystamped, gnaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route monitoned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals in person or be represented by his attoriety.

The contractor will be required to give \$250,000.

The contractor will be required to give \$250,000 Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvenny of

each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals must be ludorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.
The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be The right to reject any or all olds that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1885, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily, for Route No. 1, at Cheyenne. Dakota, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route. Blanks forms, showing the conditions of the con-tract to be entered into, can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Santa Fe, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part

of the proposals.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

WILLIAM MYERS. Brevet Brig.-Gen., Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte. 12.2 im

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTA-

DEPARTMENT OF DAROTA.

ST. PAUL, Minnesota, Nov. 13, 1867.)

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 20th day of, January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on Route No. 4, from ealnt Paul. Minn., or Saint Cloud, Minn., by the shortest road or line, to such Posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota and in that portion of Darota Territory lying east of the Missouri river and bounded by it, ands from Fort Stevenson, or other designated point on the Missouri river, eastward to present posts, or such as may be established east or north of that river, in Darota Territory.

The weight to be transported on this Route No. 4 shall not exceed ten million pounds (10,000,000 pounds.)

Bidders will state the rate per one hundred (100) pounds per one hundred (100) miles for each month or the year beginning April 1, 1869, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bilders should give their names in full, as well as

the year beginning April 1, 1850, and chang matter 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeling that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security formshed by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement. ment.
The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of one hundred thousand do lars (\$100,000.)
Satisfactory sydence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidger and person offered as security will be

required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 4." and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract. The right to reject any and all bids that may be

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1808, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily for Route No. 4, at Saint Paul, Minnesota, Fort Stevenson, Dakota Territory, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals

S. B. HOLABIRD.

B. B. HOLABIRD,
Liest, Col., Deputy Q. M. Gen.,
Brevet Eng. Gen. U. S. A.,
Chief Q. M., Department of Dakota.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS, TWINES, ETC. No. 23 North WATER Street, and No. 22 North DELA WARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA,
WIN H. FITLER,
COMBAD F. CLOTHER.

EDWIN H. FITLER.

CADEMY OF MUSICI

AMUSEMENTS.

BOX Office open daily from 2 A. M., at the Academy BOX Office open daily from 2 A. M., at the Academy of Music, and C. W. A. TRUMPLER'S new Music Store, No. 928 CHESNUT Street.

A MERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MAN MARETZEK'S
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
POSITIVELY FOR TWO WEEKS ON LY,
Commencing MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1898,
during which the distinguished prima donna,
M'ME PAREPA ROSA,
will appear in a number of her favorite roles. 12121

Rectioven.
On FRIDAY, Lessing's immortal drama,
On FRIDAY, Lessing's immortal drama,
On SATURDAY (positively last night),
M'ile SANNY JANAUSCHER in two characters,
viv., EMILIA and the COUNTESS ORSINI.

MARIEANNE
Tickets, \$1: Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Family
Circle, 50 cents only. Private Boxes, \$15.
Tickets row on sale at Wittig's Music Store, No.
1021 Chesnut street, and at the Box Office of the
Theatre. Doors open at 7%. Commence at 8 o'clock.

SATURDAY—M'LLE ZOE MATINEE.

MONDAY. Dec. 23—CENDRILLON.

FOX'S AMI-LICAN VARIETY THEATRE. AFTERNOON.

GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
In GrandBallets Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Danced
Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

NEW PHILADELPHIA OPERA HOUSE,

NEW PHILADELPHIA OPERA HOUSE,
SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
TUNISON & CO.'S MINSTREIS.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME THROUGHOUT.
CROWDED HOUSES,
DELIGHTED AUDIENCES,
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE
NEW BURLESQUE,
PETER PIPER PEPPER PODGE AND
FORT FISHER.
FRANK MORAN, S. D. H. BUDWORTH,
W. S. BUDWORTH,
W. S. BUDWORTH,
ROBINSON,

ROBINSON, And others, THE CREAM OF THE PROFESSION, In their respective characters,
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8. Admission 25, 50, and 75 cents. Boxes, \$5. THE MATCHLESS AND UNEQUALLED HANLON BROTHERS-THE PERFECT MODELS OF GRACE AND DARING, THE MOST POPULAR AND SUCUESSFUL ATHLETES AND GYMNASTS THE WORLD HAS EVER PRO-

A R E COMING,

The far-famed, original, and only
MORRIS BROTHERS' MINSTREES,
AT CONCERT HALL, MONDAY EVENING, Dec.
23, and EVERY EVENING during the week. Also.
A GRAND MATINEE ON CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock.
BILLY MORRIS, the People's Comedian, with an entirely new entertainment, entitled.
A TRIP AROUND THE WORLD,
Admission, 25 cents, Reserved seats, 50 cents,
Doors open at ½ to 7. To commence at ½ to 8.
Box Office open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. for the sale
of secured seats. CHAS, A. MORRIS, Manager, 1218%

C ARL SENTZ'S
ORCHESTRAL MATINEES,
EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON,

EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON,
At 3½ o clock,
IN HORTICELTURAL HALL,
Plane Solo—Mr. H. G. THUNDER,
Package of Four Tickets for One D., liar,
Single Tickets, 50 cents.
To be had at Honer & Co.'s, No. 1102 Chesnut street,
and at the door.

HASSLER'S MONDAY AFTERNOON CONCERTS, at CONCERT HALL, EVERY MONDAY, from 3½ till 5 o'clock. Four tickets, \$1; thirty, \$5. GERMANIA ORCHESTRA, — PUBLIC RE besrasls at the MUSICAL FUND HALL, every SATURDAY, at 3% P. M. Tickets sold at the door, and at all principal Music Stores. Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, or at R. WILLIG'S Music Store, No. 1221 CHESNUT Street.

HARRY GURR, THE HUMAN FROG!!

IN A MASSIVE IRON TANK, AT THE
ACADEMY FOR THE HOLIDAYS. FULL FARTICULARS IN PAPERS TRURSDAY.

12 M 45

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS,&C

J. .W. SCOTT & CO.. SHEET MANUFACTURERS. AND DEALERS IN MEN'S PURNISHING GOODS NO. SI4 CHESNUT STREET.

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL; 6 27 lrp PHILADELPHIA PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY. AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORM PERFECT FITTING SEIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS
GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,

BOARDING. HIRST-CLASS BOARDING Central location, No. 1121 GIRARD Street, west of Eleventh, above Chesnut street. A handsomesecond story front room, unfurnished, new vacant

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS ETC. MRS. R. DILLON.

NOS. 225 AND 231 NOUTH STREET Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Also, Crapes, Silks, ginsons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. stillners supplied. 8 162

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.



L V. HELMOLD'S Cutlery Store, No. 188 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnut